

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

In the Episcopal Convention of Maryland yesterday the subject of dividing the diocese was again discussed. A resolution was adopted declaring that it is inexpedient to act upon the question of a further division of the diocese until first ascertaining from the clergy and vestry residing within the limits of the proposed new diocese the feelings and wishes of their several congregations upon the subject, and the willingness and ability of the members within such limits to sustain a separate diocese.

Senator Grimes has given to the Public Library of Burlington, Iowa, five thousand dollars, and to the Grinnell College six thousand dollars, and he proposes to make an endowment to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, sufficient to educate continuously three young men from his native county for all time to come.

The question of the legality of the cotton tax has lately been argued in the District Court of the U. S. for the State of Alabama, and submitted for decision to Judge Busted, who presides over that Court, and who now has it under advisement.

The New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, yesterday unanimously adopted the report providing articles for a basis of union with the Old School Assembly.

The Washington county, Md., papers are urging the name of Jacob S. Grove, esq., of that county, for President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the place of Alfred Spates, the present incumbent.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday by the President was that of ex-Attorney General Stanbery for his former position.

All the civil officers of Columbus, Georgia, were yesterday removed by order of General Canby.

Our Maryland exchanges continue to speak in glowing terms of the prospect of the wheat crop.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Tuesday, a negro woman entered a store in Norfolk, purchased some trifling article, and gave the proprietor a two dollar bill in payment, and received her change and left. Shortly afterwards she returned and stated that she had given him a ten dollar bill. This somewhat astonished the merchant, and the assurance of the woman making the demand was so outrageous that he refused to listen to her. She then had the merchant arrested and taken before the Mayor, and in the absence of any proof on his part except his known integrity and business standing, he was compelled to accede to her demand.

On the night of the 22nd the Granary of Col. A. W. Harman, near Staunton, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with about 350 bushels of corn, oats, clover seed, farming implements, &c. Luckily, on the 12th inst., it was insured for \$10,000.

A duel took place yesterday evening near Richmond between Col. H. B. Reed and Major R. H. Porter, both army officers. At the first fire Reed fired in the air, and the matter was then adjourned.

The Confederate graves in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, were decorated yesterday. About ten thousand persons were present. The principal stores were closed.

Dr. W. C. Mansfield having failed to give the necessary bonds as City Tax Collector, in Richmond, Gen. Schofield yesterday appointed H. L. Wigan to fill that position.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Finance reported the bill supplementary to the national currency act, with amendments providing that the maximum limit of national circulation shall be increased twenty millions of dollars, and defining the manner in which the additional issue shall be made. The bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and western frontiers of the U. S. was taken and elicited considerable discussion. It was laid aside. A number of messages were received from the President and announcement was made that the bill to extend the charter of the city of Washington had become a law without the signature of the President. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was then taken up. Pending the discussion of the bill the Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution providing for the appointment of three members from the opposition party upon the committee of investigation into the case of Charles W. Woolley. After some discussion, the House refused to entertain the resolution, by a vote of 65 to 53. A resolution to the same effect, but differently worded, was decided out of order by the Speaker. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday from the board of managers to put C. W. Woolley in close confinement in the guard-room to be fitted up in the basement of the Capitol. A long discussion ensued, in which the resolution was advocated by Messrs. Bingham and Butler, and warmly denounced by Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge and Morgan. Mr. Brooks, as a part of his speech, desired to have read by the Clerk a statement made by Mr. Woolley, in which he stated that his examination was conducted by Mr. Butler in an abusive manner. Mr. Butler objected to the words used, and although Mr. Brooks said that he would withdraw the offensive language, the Speaker ruled the words out of order, and the House refused to allow Mr. Brooks to proceed. Subsequently Mr. Butler compared the opposition members of the House to the Forty Thieves. The Speaker ruled the words out of order, but immediately, on Mr. Butler's denying that he intended such a comparison, the House allowed him to proceed. Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, charged that Mr. Julian, of Indiana, had endeavored to induce Miss Winnie Ream to use her influence to obtain the vote of Senator Ross for conviction on the impeachment articles. Mr. Julian admitted that he had conversation with the lady on the subject, but denied that he had endeavored to obtain her influence for such a purpose. Mr. Morgan, however, reiterated his statements, and cited Miss Ream herself as his authority. The resolution to imprison Woolley was then agreed to. A bill providing for a specific duty on imported copper, copper ore, &c., was introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Pending its discussion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Native Virginian seems to think that "the devil has broken loose in Orange county all of a sudden"—a murder; robberies committed upon the premises of Mrs. Bull, and Dr. Grymes, and a house burned belonging to Mr. Waugh—all in one week.

The Washington Chronicle thinks that Baltimore is in a terribly "rebellious" condition. Much danger is apprehended from the ferocious aspect of affairs. The reason, for the alarm, is, that salutes were fired in honor of the recent acquittal of the President!

The Radicals held a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting in front of the City Hall in Washington last night. Senator Wilson was among the speakers. The assemblage, it is said, was composed mostly of colored people.

A witty Democrat says the eleventh impeachment article was taken up first on Scriptural grounds, as the impeachers hoped that a little "even would leave the whole lump, and bring in the eleventh hour men."

The State of Oregon, on next Monday, holds an election for the purpose of electing a congressman and members of the Legislature. Oregon has heretofore given Radical majorities.

Hon. T. J. Wharton and Fulton Anderson left Jackson, Mississippi, last night for Richmond, where they are to appear as counsel for Mr. Davis.

Acceptance of the Nominations.

The Committee of the Radical Convention, which lately assembled at Chicago, waited upon Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax, last evening, and formally announced to them the action of the Convention. Gen. Grant replied as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the National Union Convention—I will endeavor, in a very short time, to write you a letter accepting the trust you have imposed upon me. [Applause.] Expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have placed in me, I will now say but little orally, and that is to thank you for the unanimity with which you have selected me as a candidate for the Presidential office. I can say, in addition, I looked on during the progress of the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and am gratified with the harmony and unanimity which seem to have governed the deliberations of the Convention. If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit, and the same will that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine. You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people.

When the General concluded his speech there was long continued applause.

Mr. Colfax replied as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen—History has already proclaimed that the victories of the party you represent during the recent war always gave increased hope and confidence to the nation, while its reverses and defeats ever increased the national peril. It is no light tribute, therefore, to the millions of Republicans in the forty-two States and Territories represented in the Chicago Convention that our organization has been so inseparably interwoven with the best interests of the Republic that the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the other. Since the General of our Armies, with his heroic followers, crushed the rebellion, the key note of its policy, that loyalty should govern what loyalty preserved, has been worthy of its honored record in the war. Cordially agreeing with the platform adopted by its National Convention and the resolutions attached, I accept the nomination with which I have been honored, and will hereafter communicate that acceptance to you in the more formal manner that usage requires.

There were long continued demonstrations of applause.

The committee of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, recently held in Chicago, appointed to notify General Grant of his nomination for the Presidency, waited upon General Grant at his headquarters yesterday afternoon.

In response to the speech of the chairman of the committee, General Grant said: Gentlemen of the Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention—I thank you for your compliment. I have never had a desire for a nomination for any political office, but duty demands and I obey. It affords me great gratification to have the aid and support of those who so ably aided and supported me during the war of the rebellion. If I did not feel that I had the support of the majority of those who so aided me, I would never consent to a nomination. It is not as a matter of choice with me, but as a matter of duty, that I have accepted the nomination. I ask your aid and support from now until next November, as I had it during the rebellion.

Mr. Colfax was afterwards waited upon, and in a brief speech thanked the Committee, and accepted the nomination.

M. E. Church General Conference.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

CHICAGO, ILL., May 27, 1868.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is expected, will adjourn on Tuesday next.

The question of mixed Conferences—that is, Conferences composed of white and colored ministers—has received some attention, but very little favor. Rev. G. Hann, of Boston, is an earnest advocate of the measure, and has pressed it with his accustomed zeal. It is understood, however, that at least three-fourths of the body are opposed to it. Where such Conferences exist, it is said, they are likely to be broken up, and white and black men put in separate organizations.

It is now understood, and perhaps settled, that all of Western Maryland will be included in the Baltimore Conference, and that part of the East Baltimore Conference lying in Pennsylvania will be formed into a separate Conference, to be called the "Central Pennsylvania Conference."

The union of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the recognition of one of the most of the bishops of that Church, receives almost no favor here. Indeed, the whole affair is deemed entirely impracticable. The appointment of a committee of fifteen to consider the matter is looked upon as only an easy way of disposing of it. It is now understood that the General Conference of the Zion Church was led to make the proposition of union by Rev. G. Hann, who stands almost alone in his advocacy of this as well as of other pet schemes.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Washington, has preserved its dignity and self-respect, as well as saved time and money, by declining to send a committee to the General Conference now assembled here, for the purpose of seeking a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the basis of a recognition by the Methodist Episcopal Church of one of the most of the bishops of that Church. From intercourse with members of the General Conference of all shades of opinion, I am satisfied it is simply impossible. A large majority of the Northern men would be more opposed to being put under the rule of a black bishop than some from a more southern latitude. At least so one may judge from what he sees and hears in private circles and talk.

MARYLAND.

MOB, ROBBERY AND VIOLENCE.—As the Seventh Ward delegation to the Grant-Colfax meeting, composed exclusively of negroes, including the voting delegation from Frederickburg, Va., was passing the shoe store of A. J. Brotherton, on Four-and-a-half street, near Pennsylvania avenue, returning from the meeting, some one threw a stone through the window of Brotherton's shoe store. Mr. Brotherton immediately attempted to put up the shutters of the store window. At this time a pistol was fired by some one in the negro procession, a cry was raised that an attack had been made upon it, and a rush was made upon the store by the mob of negroes in the procession, the contents of the shoe store were completely cleaned out, the whole stock in trade stolen, and the fixtures of the store smashed up. The kitchen of the adjoining house was also attacked, and its contents destroyed. Brotherton and Mr. J. R. Adams, who was with him, were severely beaten. The latter is seriously injured. This mob violence was without the slightest provocation, and the outrage cannot be palliated.—Nat. Int.

They do things out West on a somewhat magnificent scale. A prairie farmer in Illinois advertises for contractors to break up four thousand acres prairie land for three dollars an acre—houses and lumber for stables furnished. This is farming on a scale hardly appreciated in this section of the country. The advertiser, however, is the owner of a forty thousand acre farm.

Letter from Fairfax County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

The summer term of our Circuit Court commences on Monday next, June 1st. Our citizens are anticipating a very large time thereat, and I suppose some account of our "great expectations" may be interesting. The business of the Court itself will necessarily be heavy.

There are three persons awaiting trial for murder, six for horse-stealing, two for an unmentionable crime, and several for lesser offences; and there are many important civil cases, some that have been a score of years on the docket, now set for peremptory trial.

The ladies of the "Memorial Association" will relieve the arduous hours of business by a festival which will doubtless be all it ought to be! The beautiful cemetery which they have prepared by their noble efforts, now being filled with the graves of the heroes who died for them, will be an eternal monument to their devotion, and we trust that their continued exertions for its further adornment will be liberally rewarded. If there is one thing Fairfax is celebrated for (besides dogs and Mount Vernon) it is, (it being a pronoun of multitude, remember)—it is its pretty girls, and if those who attend that festival are not rewarded by plenty of good things to eat, and the prettiest kind of things to look upon—then may I never kiss my sweetheart more!

Nor will there be wanting to our visitor of a stronger persuasion than ice-cream, &c., the means of delightful indulgence. We defy your city to produce a place which, for summer delights of the liquid gender, can compare with the Metropolitan Saloon of Mr. Amos Fox. If you have one, I have never stumbled on it. Mr. Fox has just fitted up his saloon in really excellent style and garb—and for a cool, pleasant, commodious retreat, it vies with the best of its kind. The best of liquors are there (as your correspondent can testify)—with the best of "condiments," and a proprietor whose accommodating spirit is unsurpassed. Since such things must needs be, "long may he wave."

In fact our citizens are all waking up and seeming to realize that the eyes of all Delaware are on them. Our village has been rejuvenated from the Big Hotel down to the colored school-house—not to mention the jail, and only excepting the post office, which is a "Government" thing, you know. If any city people wish to spend a few weeks pleasantly in a healthy country, here is the place for them to get their money back. The country, too, which makes the town, is greatly looking up. Vineyards, orchards, hop-yards are adding their glories to the "wave of woods and corn fields," and the bloom of the rye; and if we keep this black "constitution" down, (which we will do) our lands will be yet worth the price of the best in the market.

But one thing mars the general appearance of rejoicing, and the glad exuberance of the spring time. Since the death of Impeachment his few friends hereabouts have, by their form and sombre aspect, rather cast a bluish tinge on their surroundings. Fortunately they are few, and their haunts and habits are retired and sedentary—otherwise they might create a general depression. I trust that time, the great consoler, will obliterate their grief before next Monday, as otherwise, the usual kind, and genial and hand-some smile of our Commonwealth's Attorney may not beam on the sable prisoners he has then to try, alleviating by his mild beneficence the rigor of his vehemently invidious against those who violate "Ferguson's" law!

FAIRFAX C. H., May 29th, 1868.

THE JUDG CASE.—In connection therewith a short time since a wedded pair named Judd. According to their account, they led a lively life. Each filed a bill for a divorce, and each gave the other a pretty black character. Mr. Judd carried the day, and on his petition he was divorced from what for many years had been commonly called his better-half. Congratulating himself on having heard his last certain lecture, he rejoiced greatly in her departure. But Mrs. Judd being one of the strong-minded ones, had no idea of letting her former partner enjoy his newly acquired liberty in peace. She could not talk to him nor at him, but she could talk about him, and this she determined to do after a novel fashion. She set herself industriously to work to write a lecture about him! In this performance she told all the facts she knew about Judd and analyzed all his mental and moral attributes!

But by way of damaging her former liege-lord as much as possible, Mrs. Judd tried to excite popular feeling against him, and spoke of "his secretiveness" as to his political sentiments during the rebellion, while Henry Ward Beecher and all the prominent clergymen in the land were outspoken on the "subject." She said: "Dr. Judd kept silent on the subject in New Haven, until he was waited upon by a committee of the church of which he was the pastor, to ascertain what were his sentiments. They were known in New York, and he was writing speeches for a Democratic member of Congress!"

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The run of shad in the Potomac this season has been very light, owing partly to the backwardness of the season and the freshets, but in a greater measure to the destructive methods of fishing with long seines, gill-nets, &c., which are killing off the fish. In the olden times thousands of shad were taken at a single haul of the short seines; more than are now caught in a week's fishing with the long seines. It has been said that fishermen make as much money at the high prices now as they did then, with more fish and low prices. That is not so. Fortunes were made in those days at the fisheries, but now almost as much money is sunk in a fishery in one season as can be lost in the same time in establishing a newspaper. The fishing grows worse each year, and will continue to do so until the fishermen cease to catch all the shad entering the river, and allow a portion to reach the upper waters of the Potomac to spawn, or until they take measures to breed them artificially.—Washington Star.

A SAD STORY.—Mrs. Boykin, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Boykin, who it will be remembered was foully murdered on our street some night during the war, supposed by a negro man, we learn from the Virginian, lives on Church street, near Butte, and has six small children dependent upon her, whom she has been supporting by the sale of candy, fruit, &c., from a stand in front of her door. One day last week she had the misfortune to lose the whole of her scanty stock by an accident, and being without the means of replacing it, herself and family were literally destitute of the necessities of life, and dependent upon the charity of the neighbors for their daily food.—Norfolk Day Book.

We regret to learn that the fly has made its appearance in the wheat in some portions of Rockingham and Augusta.

CONSERVATIVE STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

COL. R. E. WITHERS, of Lynchburg.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES WALKER, of Pulaski.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JNO. L. MAYRE, JR., of Fredericksburg.

FOR CONGRESS.

MARMADUKE JOHNSON, of Richmond.

my 9—lawte

DRIED BEEF.—Prime Dried Beef received

to-day and for sale by

J. C. MILBURN.

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

At a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held May 29th, 1868, there were present: Messrs. Markell, Harmon, Brewis, Dyson, Clark and Bell.

The President being absent, Mr. Bell was called to the Chair.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of paying the bills of F. G. Swaine, \$87.02 and D. G. Watkins & Co., \$148.25, against the Alma House, and adversely on the bill of C. C. Wade, \$55, as Keeper of Watch House for February and March, 1866, and in favor of allowing Richard Windsor twenty dollars for loss sustained by him, by reason of the bad condition of the Hay Scales, all of which were adopted.

An act entitled an Act for raising the Revenue for the year, 1868, was received from the Common Council, and as amended put upon its 3d reading, the 26th rule suspended, and the bill passed.

A resolution to erect gas lights on the corners of Water and Gibson and Water and Franklin streets, was received from the Common Council and referred to the Committee on Light, with instructions to report the expense, &c.

The Board then adjourned.

JOHN J. JAMIESON, Clerk.

Common Council.

At an adjourned meeting of the Common Council, held May 29th, 1868, there were present: J. B. Smoot, esq., President; Messrs. Shirley, Martin, Reed, Stein, Arnold, McKonzie, Moore, Neale and Moran.

The consideration of the bill for raising a revenue for the year 1868, reported at the previous meeting, was resumed, the blanks appropriately filled, and the bill read a third time and passed.

An act in relation to the payment of interest upon the debt of this Corporation, was introduced by Mr. McKenzia, and on motion, laid upon the table for future consideration.

A claim of Richard Windsor for loss sustained through damage to hay scales, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and their action concurred in.

A bill of C. C. Wade for services as Keeper of the Watch House, was received from the Board of Aldermen and their action concurred in.

Bills of D. G. Watkins and F. G. Swaine for articles furnished the Alma House, were received from the Board of Aldermen, and their action concurred in.

A resolution, offered by Mr. McKenzia, requiring the Committee on Light to enquire into the expediency of erecting gas lamps in certain sections of the city, was passed.

The Revenue Bill was returned by the Board of Aldermen, with amendments, which were concurred in and the bill passed.

The Council then adjourned.

O. C. WHITTLESEY, Clerk.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, in Washington, by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, assisted by Rev. George H. Smyth, Mr. WM. H. FLETCHER, of Winchester, Va., to MARY E. WARD, daughter of the late Joseph D. Ward, of Washington city.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday, the 29th instant, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, THEODORE C. LANG. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Whitmore, corner of King and Fayette streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At the "Cottage," near Millwood, Clarke co., Va., on the 16th inst., Miss ABBY NELSON, daughter of Judge William Nelson, and niece of General Thomas Nelson, of Revolutionary memory, aged 76 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of the deceased.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., the oldest and largest concern of the kind in the United States, possessing extraordinary facilities for the manufacture of Fertilizers, controlling exclusively the night soil, offal, bones and dead animals of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey cities, as also the great Comminutab abattoirs, offer for sale, in lots to suit customers, 8,000 TONS OF

DOUBLE REFINED POUDETTE,

Made from night-soil, blood, bones and offal, ground to a powder.

Its effects have been most astonishing, doubling the crops and maturing them 10 days or 2 weeks earlier. Equal to the best brands of Superphosphate for Present Crop, although sold only for

THIRTY DOLLARS PER TON,

Packed in 50 lbs. of 250 lbs. each.

BONE DUST.

1—Coarse and Fine mixed. 2—Fine, suitable for Drilling. And 3—Floured Bone.

We warrant our Bone to Analyze Pure. Packed in 50 lbs. of 250 lbs. each. For Winter grain, Double-Refined Poudrette and Fine Bone, mixed in equal proportions and drilled in with the seed, have produced most remarkable effects. Sold as low as any article of same purity and fineness in the market.

NITRO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

We offer this Phosphate confidently as being as good, if not superior, to any ever made or sold in this market, containing a larger amount of soluble Phosphate and Ammonia than usual in Superphosphates. For permanent, as well as for immediate powerful effect upon land, it has no equal.

Price in New York, \$55 per ton of 2,000 lbs. For Price Lists, Circulars, &c., apply to

HOOE & WEDDERBURN,

Alexandria, Va.

NOTICE.

The members Andrew Jackson Lodge No. 120, will meet at their hall, on Fairfax st., tomorrow (Sunday) at 2 p. m., to attend the funeral of Bro. Lang, a member of B. B. French Lodge, Washington, D. C., called made at the official request of B. B. French Lodge. The members of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, and all regular affiliated Masons are requested to join with us. By order:

B. F. PRICE,

Master of A. J. Lodge, No. 120.

LIVERPOOL SALT DIRECT.

2,000 SACKS G. A. SALT.

WORTHINGTON'S FINE do.

daily expected per bark "Sarepta," direct from Liverpool.

Also, in store, a full assortment of LIVERPOOL G. A. and FINE SALT, of different brands, for sale at lowest market rates by

my 30—HOOE & WEDDERBURN.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

80,000 HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES.

20,000 S&P

daily expected per schr. "Torpedo," for sale by

my 30—HOOE & WEDDERBURN.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

We have a full assortment of all goods in our line, and are receiving from day to day, additions to our present stock.

We invite our friends and strangers visiting the city to purchase to examine our goods, as we are determined to offer inducements that cannot be surpassed.

R. L. WOOD,

my 29—No. 62, cor. King and Fairfax sts.

FACE CURTAINS.

Another lot of those very cheap Lace Curtains just opened. These goods are received direct from one of the largest importers in New York, and are very desirable. Also, fine Swiss Muslins, Seeded Muslins, Lace Collars, &c.—Call and see them at the corner of King and Fairfax streets, No. 62. ROBERT L. WOOD.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

of the Stockholders of the Alexandria Building Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, in the Assembly Building, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON,

President,

Geo. Wise, Sec. and Treas.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

BRITISH REVIEWS.

Republication of the London Quarterly, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine.

By the LEONARD SCOTT PUB. COMPY.,

140, Fulton street, New York.

TERMS: For any one of the Reviews.....\$4 00

For any two of the Reviews.....7 00

For any three of the Reviews.....10 00

For all four of the Reviews.....12 00

For Blackwood's Magazine.....2 00

For Blackwood and one Review.....4 00

For Blackwood and any two Reviews.....7 00

For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....10 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....15 00

my 29—31

A NOTHER SUPPLY

AT FRENCH'S

DEPOT OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

105, King street, this a